CLAIMS

We claim:

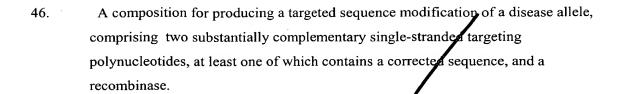
- A method for targeting and altering, by homologous recombination, a pre-selected target DNA sequence in a eukaryotic cell to make a targeted sequence modification, said method comprising introducing into at least one eukaryotic cell at least one recombinase and at least two single-stranded targeting polynucleotides which are substantially complementary to each other and each having a homology clamp that substantially corresponds to or is substantially complementary to a preselected target DNA sequence.
- 10 2. A method according to claim 1 further comprising identifying a target cell having a targeted DNA sequence modification at a preselected target DNA sequence.
 - 3. A method according to claim 1, wherein said targeting polynucleotides are coated with said recombinase.
 - 4. A method according to claim 1, wherein said eucaryotic cell is a plant cell.
- 15 5. A method according to claim 1, wherein said eucaryotic cell is a mammalian cell.
 - 6. A method according to claim 1 wherein said eucaryotic cell is a zygote.
 - 7. A method according to claim 1, wherein said eucaryotic cell is an embryonic stem cell.
 - 8. A method according to claim 1, wherein said eucaryotic cell is an avian cell.
- 9. A method according to Claim 1, wherein said recombinase is a species of prokaryotic regombinase.
 - 10. A method according to Claim 8, wherein said prokaryotic recombinase is a species of prokaryotic recA protein.
 - 11. A method according to Claim 10, wherein said recA protein species is E. coli recA.

- 12. A method according to claim 1, wherein said recombinase is a species of eukaryotic recombinase.
- 13. A method according to claim 12, wherein said recombinase is a Rad51 recombinase.
- 5 14. A method according to claim 12, wherein said eukaryotic recombinase is a complex of recombinase proteins.
 - 15. A method according to Claim 1, wherein said targeting polynucleotide is conjugated to a cell-uptake component.
 - 16. A method according to Claim 15, wherein said cell-uptake component is conjugated to said targeting polynucleotide by noncovalent binding.
 - 17. A method according to Claim 15, wherein the cell-uptake component comprises an asialoglycoprotein.
 - 18. A method according to Claim 16, wherein the cell-uptake component comprises a protein-lipid complex.
- 19. A method according to Claim 15, where we said targeting polynucleotide is conjugated to a cell-uptake component and to a recombinase, forming a cell targeting complex.
 - 20. A method according to Claim 1, wherein the targeted sequence modification comprises a deletion of at least one additional nucleotide.
- 21. A method according to Claim 1, wherein the targeted sequence modification comprises the addition of at least one additional nucleotide.
 - 22. A method according to claim 20 or 21, wherein said complementary single stranded targeting polynucleotides comprise an internal homology clamp.

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- 23. A method according to claim 1, wherein the targeted sequence modification comprises the substitution of at least one nucleotide.
- 24. A method according to claim 23, wherein the targeted sequence modification comprises a plurality of substitutions.
- 5 25. A method according to Claim 1, wherein the targeted sequence modification corrects a disease allele in a cell.
 - 26. A method according to Claim 25, wherein said cell is a human cell and the disease allele is a CFTR allele associated with cystic fibrosis.
 - 27. A method according to Claim 25, wherein said cell is a mammalian cell and the disease allele is an OTC allele.
 - 28. A method according to Claim 1, wherein the recombinase and the targeting polynucleotides are introduced simultaneously.
 - 29. A method according to Claim 28 wherein the recombinase and the targeting polynucleotide are introduced into the target cell by a method selected from the group consisting of: microinjection, electroporation, laser poration, biolistics, or contacting of the cell with a lipid-protein-targeting polynucleotide complex.
 - 30. A method according to Claim 1, wherein the targeted sequence modification creates a sequence that encodes appolypeptide having a biological activity.
- 31. A method according to Claim 30, wherein the biological activity is an enzymatic activity.
 - 32. A method according to Claim 30 or 31, wherein the targeted sequence modification is in a human cell and encodes a human polypeptide.
 - 33. A method according to Claim 32, wherein the targeted sequence modification is in a human oncogene or tumor suppressor gene sequence.

- 34. A method according to Claim 33, wherein the targeted sequence modification is in a human p53 sequence.
- 35. A method according to Claim 1, wherein each targeting polypticleotide comprises a homology clamp that is less than 1200 nucleotides long.
- 5 36. A method according to Claim 1, wherein the targeting polynucleotide is less than 1200 nucleotides long.
 - 37. A method according to Claim 1, wherein the targeted sequence modification corrects a gene in a cell.
- 38. A method according to Claim 1, wherein the targeted sequence modification adds a gene to a cell.
 - 39. A method according to Claim 1, wherein the targeted sequence modification disrupts a gene in a cell.
 - A method according to Claim 1, wherein the targeted sequence modification modifies a gene in a cell.
- 15 41. A method according to claim 40, wherein the gene is the gal T gene associated with xenoreactivity in humans.
 - 42. A method according to claim 1, wherein at least one of said complementary single stranded nucleic acids further comprise a chemical substituent.
- 43. A method according to claim 42, wherein said chemical substitutent is covalently attached to said nucleic acid.
 - 44. A composition for producing a targeted modification of an endogenous DNA sequence, computising two substantially complementary single-stranded targeting polynucleotides and at least one recombinase.
 - 45. A composition according to Claim 44, further comprising a cell-uptake component.



- A kit for therapy, monitoring, or prophylaxis of a gene comprising at least one recombinase and two substantially complementary single-stranded targeting polynucleotides.
 - 48. A method for treating a disease of a animal harboring a disease allele, comprising administering to the animal a composition consisting essentially of two substantially complementary single-stranded targeting polynucleotides, at least one of which corrects the disease allele, and at least one recombinase.

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